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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Kwangtung Provincial Girls Normal School

1. The Kwangtung Provincial Girls Normal School is a new school on the upper part of Nung Lin (6593/2651) Road, Tungshan, Canton. Of the schools instituted by the Communists in Kwangtung, in March 1953, this was the best equipped. LIANG Wei-wen (2733/2607/5113) was the principal and HUANG Fang (7806/5302) was the vice principal. Both women were cadres, and were assigned to their positions by Central and South China Administrative Area authorities. Political instructors, assigned to the school by the area authorities, functioned as supervisors. The Kwangtung government had no authority to change any member of the faculty.
2. The school was financed by the Kwangtung government on orders of the Educational Department of the Central and South China Administrative Committee. The three departments of the faculty were concerned with teaching, indoctrination, and general affairs.
3. The curriculum included the following courses: political lectures; current events; Chinese Communist policy; Chinese literature; history, geography; physiology; physics; mathematics; physical training; music; and drawing. No English or Russian language was taught. Political lectures were deemed most important. There were also extra-curricular activities.
4. Students who were considered to be loyal, diligent, and able to speak persuasively were picked each week to read Communist propaganda and government regulations in class. Sometimes the students were required to write reports on assigned subjects. After a talk by a speaker, students could pose questions.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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5. Students were subsidized with a regular amount each month: those whose family finances were good received JMP 100,000; those whose family finances were poor, JMP 120,000; those who had no family support, JMP 140,000; those who were ill, JMP 160,000. Application was made by each student for authorization of his subsidy. The application went through a group meeting of the class, a class meeting, and finally a Students' Association meeting, which had authority to make the final decision. The school authorities did not intervene in the affair but issued subsidies in accordance with the decisions of the Students' Association.
6. Each class was divided into four groups with a leader for each. The group met at the hour assigned by the school authorities for class activity. At the meeting, group members reviewed their daily lives and discussed special subjects assigned by the provincial Students' Association. The record of the discussion went to the provincial Students' Association through the class meeting and the school Students' Association. The class meeting was under the direction of a leader and his deputy. Usually the class leader also attended the conferences of the Students' Association. The deputy was in charge of class affairs and class activities. The Students' Association was under the direction of a chairman and a vice chairman who were members or members-designate of the New Democratic Youth Corps (NDYC). The secretary of the association was appointed by the NDYC and was a graduate of the school. The Corps controlled the affairs of the association through the secretary.
7. The NDYC unit was composed of "progressive" students. It conducted activities every Saturday afternoon. Since there were too many students in Canton for one meeting, these activities were conducted in four districts under the direction of leading members. At the Kwangtung Girls Normal School there were, in March 1953, 100 girls who could lead youth corps activities, out of an enrollment of 400 girls. The NDYC member had a right to attend Chinese Communist Party (CCP) lectures while the other students were only allowed to attend Corps lectures, which covered the organization and regulations of the Corps and its requirements for candidates for membership.
8. To become a member of the NDYC, a candidate had to be progressive in his political thinking and definitely believe in the doctrine of "new democracy"; be loyal to the Communist regime regardless of family ties; live up to the principles and regulations of the Corps; have two guarantors from among Corps members; and undergo a three months personal check.
9. Faculty members, considered in Chinese Communist doctrine to be "workers", were divided into three groups by the Educational Workers' Union of Kwangtung. The leader of each group was appointed by CCP officials. The Girls Normal School kept in constant contact with the Kwangtung Revolutionary Cadres School and the Provincial Normal School for exchange of experience in school affairs.
10. Students had a routine leave on Saturday night, and most of them either took a walk downtown or spent the night at home. According to a resolution passed by the All-China Federation of Students in plenary session, school authorities were not permitted to call students for unscheduled meetings except on Monday afternoons.
11. All letters received or sent by students were subject to censorship. Students who received mail from Hong Kong or Macao were requested in most cases to make confessions at the students' group meetings. Students who mailed letters to Hong Kong or Macao were requested to announce the contents of the letters at the group meeting before mailing; hence these letters told only that life on the mainland was happy and peaceful. Only approved newspapers and magazines were allowed to be read.

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12. The following middle schools in Canton in March 1953:

Chihhsin (1013/0207) Middle School
Provincial Kuangya (1684/7161) Middle School
Chuchiang (3796/3068) Middle School
Yuehhsiu Middle School
Municipal middle schools, numbering from one to five

13. There were more primary schools in Canton than there had been under the Nationalist regime. The Chinese Communists promoted primary education by attracting students to schools through promises of a subsidy, and through assurances that if a student's family was involved in a struggle politically, the student need not be concerned. Most of the children of overseas Chinese and property holders in Canton were in private schools; laborers and farmers sent their children to public schools. Education was open to all despite age; from 80 to 90 workers' schools were open to any worker with a primary education.

14. The Central and South China Area authorities in March 1953 selected the Kwangtung Girls Normal School and the South China Teachers College as area model schools. The Kuangya (1684/7161) Middle School was selected by the Kwangtung Education Department as a provincial model school.

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